2. PRINCIPLES IN USING CONJUNCTIONS

2.1 Definition of Conjunctions

Conjunction is a word which is used to link or join words, phrases, or clauses. In a sentence, most of conjunctions are from another parts of speech, especially from preposition (Kardimin, 2004:167).

Examples:

- Fida and Rama wrote a letter.
- He warned me but I did not heed.

In the above sentences, we can see that the word and in the first sentence joins two nouns Fida and Rama. It is a joining word. But, in the second sentence joins two groups of words: He warned me but I did not heed. It is also joining word. They are conjunctions.

Conjunctions must be distinguished from relative pronouns, relative adverb and preposition that are also connecting words.

Examples:

- This is a motorcycle that Jack bought. (relative pronoun)
- This is the place where he was murdered. (relative adverb)
- He stood behind me. (preposition)

In the above sentences, the relative pronoun refers to the noun motorcycle and also joins the two parts of the sentence. The relative adverb modifies the verb was murdered and also joins
the two parts of the sentences. The preposition governs the noun or the pronoun while also joining the two words.

2.2 Functions of Conjunctions

Generally, the functions of conjunction are to link or join words, phrases, and clauses. Kardimin (2004:167) said that the functions of conjunction are parts of speech that connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The most common one: “and”, “but”, and “or”. while, “because”, “so”, and “however” are also conjunctions.

2.3 Types and Classifications of Conjunctions

There are two types of conjunctions, Coordinate Conjunctions and Subordinate Conjunctions.

2.3.1 Coordinate Conjunctions

Coordinate conjunctions are used to link some words, phrases, and clauses. Besides that, coordinate conjunctions are used to link the elements of sentences that have equal level. The function of coordinate conjunction is to join to sentences that do not rely on each other for meaning together.

The most general of coordinate conjunctions are and, but, for, nor, or, so, and yet. But, sometimes so and yet are used as subordinate conjunctions. Another conjunctions which is combined as coordinate is Correlative. Their types are pairs, such as, either... or, neither... nor, not only... but, not only... but also, both... and. The characteristic of coordinate conjunctions is
faintly reminiscent of the “joining” notion a rule that they can occur only between two words or phrases of the same type – two nouns, two sentences, and so forth.

Examples:

- *Tony* and *Cathy* went. (two nouns)
- *Tony eat* and *drink.* (two verbs)
- *Tony eat* and *Cathy drink.* (two sentences)

According to the explanation above, coordinate conjunctions can be classified into four kinds. They consists of:

1. **Cumulative Conjunctions**

Cumulative conjunction is a group of conjunctions that joins two statement of fact. The usage is to add one thought to another. Cumulative conjunctions are as, *and, both... and, also, as well as, no less... than, not only... but also, not only... but, again, furthermore, likewise, besides, moreover,* and *in addition.*

The position of *and, both... and, also, as well as, no less... than, again, furthermore, likewise, moreover,* and *in addition* is in the middle of sentence. But, the position of *not only... but also, not only... but,* and *besides* is in the beginning of the sentence.
Examples:

- Yogi is a smart and handsome boy.
- He is both the lazy boys and a drunkard.
- Not only Rudy but all students involves to this problem.

2. **Alternative Conjunctions**

Alternative conjunction is a group of conjunctions that expresses a choice between two things. The usage is to indicate alternative or choice between two things. Alternative conjunctions are or, either... or, neither... nor, or, else, and otherwise.

The position of or, else and otherwise is in the middle of sentence. But, the position of either... or, and neither... nor is in the beginning of the sentence

Examples:

- You must participate or He will be fined.
- Neither is He hard working nor is He resourceful.
- You must take a rest otherwise You will lose your health

3. **Adversative Conjunctions**

Adversative conjunction is a group of conjunctions which contains of contradiction meaning between one sentence to another sentence. The usage is to express opposition or contrast between two sentences. Adversative conjunctions are but, however, though, although, eventhough, inspite of, despite, regardless, yet, nevertheless, while, still, and whereas.
The position of adversative conjunctions is in the middle of sentence.

Examples:
- She is a smart girl nevertheless be often make mistakes.
- Siska like to go a picnic, however, she have no money.
- I was reading a magazine while my mother slept in the living room.

4. Illative Conjunctions

Illative conjunction is a group of conjunctions which show meaning of an event or another actions, or show the conclusions. The usage is to express an interence. Illative conjunctions are therefore, thus, consequently, because of, as a result, accordingly, hence, so, for this reason, regardless of, so then, and for.

   The position of illative conjunctions is in the middle of sentence.

Examples:
- Budi was punished because of he was guilty.
- He will be rewarded, so he is trustworthy.
- My mother is ill, therefore, she can not teach today.
2.3.2 Subordinate Conjunctions

Subordinate conjunctions are words which are used to link subordinate clauses with the main clauses in the complex sentence. Main clauses can stand alone, do not depend on subordinate clauses while subordinate clauses can not stand alone, should depend on the main clauses. Most of subordinate conjunctions are from preposition.

Subordinate conjunctions combined elements of sentences-clauses-which is less of equal. The most general of subordinate conjunctions are after, although, as, as if, as long as, because, before, how, if, in order that, so, so that, though, till, unless, until, when, where, wherever, while, why, and yet. Relative pronouns that, what, which, and who are also used as subordinate conjunctions.

Subordinate conjunctions can be classified into six kinds. They consists of:

1. Conjunctions of Reason

Conjunctions of reason are because, because of, since, as, and for. Their positions is in the middle of sentence, but sometimes is in the beginning of sentence before noun. The usage is to express or illustrate a reason of an event.

Examples:

- It is hard for us to speak English because we never practice it.
- Because of his laziness, He do not pass the examination.
- Rita practice English hard because of my motivation.
2. Conjunctions of Result

Conjunctions of result are *so that*, and *in order to*. Their positions is in the middle of sentence. The usage is to express or to illustrate a result or consequence of an event.

Examples:

- I eat so much *in order to* make I have stomachache.
- It rained *so* heavily that all tanks breached.
- He ran so fast *so that* made himself tired.

3. Conjunctions of Conditional

Conjunction of conditional are *if*, *unless*, *as*, and *as if*. Their position is in the middle of the sentence but “if” may be put in the beginning of sentence before noun. The usage is to express or illustrate a concession of an event.

Examples:

- You will get lose *unless* you study hard.
- *If* you agree I shall accompany you.
- He talked alone *as if* He were drunk.

4. Conjunctions of Concession

Conjunctions of concession are *although*, *though*, *eventhough*, and *however*. Their positions is in the middle of sentence, but sometimes may be put in the beginning of sentence before noun. The usage is to express or illustrate a concession of an event.
Examples:

- *Although* I am so busy, I still phone you.
- She buys some clothes *eventhough* she do not have much money.
- My father is an honest man *though* he is poor.

5. **Conjunctions of Comparison**

Conjunctions of comparison are *as... as, than,* and *more... than.* Their positions is in the middle of the sentence. The usage is to express or illustrate a comparison of an event.

Examples:

- My father *as* tall *as* my uncle
- A car *more* expensive *than* a motorcycle.
- The sea is deeper *than* the mountains are high.

6. **Conjunctions of Situation**

Conjunctions of situation are *until, after, before, since, as, as soon as,* and *as long as.* Their position is in the middle of sentence, but “after” may be put in the beginning of sentence. The usage is to express or illustrate the situation of an event.

Examples:

- Wait here *until* I come back.
- Budi has been much stronger *since* he recovered from his illness.
- *After* sent a letter for me, grandma went to bed.